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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1870. NO. 256.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Funding Bill to be Reported To-Day.

$1,500,000 New Bonds at Four, Four and a Half and Five Per Cent.—No Action on the Apportionment Bill at this Session—Progress of the Appropriation Bills—Report on the Howard Investigation—The Committee in a Muddle—A Row in the House—The Democrats Caught in a Trap—No Sognation Yet Made for the English Mission—Whittemore Laying the Wires for Another Nomination—Murphy Confirmed as Collector of New York, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1870.

The Funding Bill.

The funding bill will come from the Conference Committee to-morrow. Its provisions were agreed upon late this afternoon, and seem to be pretty generally satisfactory to such Congressmen as have learned what they are. The measure as it will be reported provides for one thousand million four per cent. bonds, three hundred million four and a half per cent. bonds, and two hundred million five per cent. bonds, all exempt from every form of taxation, and principal and interest payable in gold in our own country. There will be no agency abroad, and the provision as to negotiation is that of the Senate bill. The National Bank circulation authorized by the currency bill of last week, as well as any circulation hereafter authorized, must be secured by deposit of these new bonds. The House provision as to gold deposits for the redemption of legal-tender notes, that the rate of interest on such deposits is fixed at two and a half per cent. The bill will be reported in the House by Mr. Schenck, and in the Senate by Mr. Sherman.

Chances of the Apportionment Bill.

The conference to-night seems to be against the passage of the apportionment bill at this session. The original bill as passed by the *House* was amended in the *Senate* and then sent to the *House* Judiciary Committee, by a small majority. The Senate then added it as an amendment to the House bill, fixing the usual day in November as the time for all Congressional elections, and the two bills thus united in one are now relying on the Speaker's table. The active and prominent friends of the new apportionment bill were very anxious to go to business on the table this afternoon, with a view of reaching a favorable report from the majority urged the Election Committee to give way and let the House act on the bill at once on the question, as they believed they had votes enough to carry the bill through. This Committee did not feel willing to yield the floor, and therefore nothing was done. There is still a bare chance of getting favorable action, but it is to be doubted.

Progress of the Appropriation Bills.

The appropriation bills made some progress to-day. The Indian bill was reported in the Senate, and about half finished before the executive session began. The army bill with the Senate amendment was sent to the appropriation Committee of the House, which meets to-morrow for its consideration. What shape it will get before going to the President no one can yet guess. The naval bill was sent to the Conference Committee in the course of the afternoon, the House agreeing with the Senate amendment of the Committee of Messrs. Dawes, Scofield, and Niblack to settle the disputed points. The Indian bill is yet in committee, and Messrs. Scofield and Dawes will work away at it with a fair prospect of touching bottom and coming to an agreement with the House on Wednesday. The little deficiency bill is still in Senator Morrill's Committee.

Report on the Howard Investigation.

The expectation is that the Howard investigating committee will report to-morrow, though this will depend upon the result of a partial meeting of that committee in progress to-night. It seems that on Saturday very sharp differences were developed between the Republican members, resulting in throwing the report of Mr. Arnell, which was already agreed upon three weeks, out entirely. When he had his paper finished he called the Committee together, and read it. Mr. Hoar objected to nearly the whole, and the result was that Donnally the portions which it was agreed must be re-written were assigned to Messrs. Arnell, Townsend. Saturday these gentlemen came in with their amendments, but Mr. Hoar, to the surprise of the Chairman, and of Mr. Arnell himself to write an entire report, except those which he had written, and the changes assigned to Townsend and Tyner. Hoar as once secured the adoption of his report by a majority of votes, and to-day Arnell, the Chairman, out entirely. The Chairman then proposed to have Hoar report or sign it, unless his name came last. When Hoar's report, which he had read before, was made up from general recollections of the evidence, came to be closely inspected, it was found to be in various particulars at wide variance with some of the strongest points of the evidence, and to-day it was thoroughly overhauled and a good part of Arnell's report put back again. The meeting to-night is for the purpose of receiving it, and to-morrow to secure a report. It is understood that both Arnell's report and that of Hoar acquit Gen. Howard of intentional wrong.

A Row in the House.

The row in the House over the Delaware breakwater bill was one of the noisiest of the session, and for half an hour it was almost impossible to tell what was going on. Dickey, who had the bill in charge, managed his case about as badly as was possible. Dawes's Committee was opposed to the bill, and should say whether it would or would not improve the harbor, but utterly refused to allow the railroad company to get hold of the money. If Dickey's motion to suspend the special order had prevailed, the next thing would have been a motion to expel the whole high tariff men are scolding him for taking a course that came so near bringing this measure to grief.

The Democrats Fall into a Trap.

Judge Ferris set a trap in the House to-day, and cleverly caught the Democrats. They had agreed in their caucus to recommend Congressional Conventions to treat the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as an open question, so as to make what party capital they could out of the matter. The Ferris resolution occasioned a good deal of squirming on that side of the House. Thirty-seven voted against the proposition to test the validity of these amendments, though they were long ago officially promulgated in the time manner by the President, while all others dodged.

The English Mission.

The expected foreign mission appointment were not made to-day. If there was ever any idea of sending Wendell Phillips to England, it has probably been abandoned. The talk in Washington now is that either Motley, Motley's successor will be an ex-Senator from one of the middle States, against whom there is not the least breath of suspicion. If a change must be made. He was very favorably mentioned just before the selection of Mr. Motley.

Whittemore to Try It Again.

Information from Whittemore's district in South Carolina's to the effect that he is making strong movements to run for the third as a candidate for election next fall to the Forty-second Congress. There is strong opposition to it among the more intelligent Republicans, but he has such a hold upon the mass of voters as to render it tolerably certain that he will be able to secure the nomination.

Refreshing Coolness.

The members of the House seemed to feel very much humiliated to-day, while Butler, of Tennessee, was on the floor as a member of the Committee on Elections, arguing that Rice, of Kentucky, was not qualified to hold his seat on the ground that he had given aid and comfort to the rebels during the late war. Yet Butler had the coolness to make such a report and urge it, while the reports of the House show that he (Butler), was a volunteer candidate for the rebel Legislature in 1861, and secured, he took the oath of allegiance, that he might vote men and money to support it, urged the hunting down of Union men in East Tennessee, and did many other similar acts. The House heard him in disgust, and then voted almost unanimously to retain Rice.

Murphy's Nomination Confirmed.

Tom. Murphy was confirmed this evening as Collector at New York, and Senator Fenton is about the most thoroughly beaten man in Washington. He spoke for three hours and a half, talking one hour, and the nomination was then carried by 40 to 8, the negatives being Fenton, Harris and Tipton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1870.

THE BUTLER-FARNSWORTH QUARREL.

Bids fair to break out afresh, and in a more violent manner than heretofore. Persons who claim to be friends of Mr. Butler were busy yesterday in distributing copies of a letter purporting to have been written by one R. F. Pafrick, who alleges to have been tient agent at Chicago, during the early part of the late war, for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in which he says that it was almost impossible to get through the lines in order to secure transportation for the Eighth Illinois Cavalry Regiment, which General Farnsworth commanded, over his road, 48 arrangements was made whereby General Farnsworth was paid twenty-five hundred dollars to send his troops over the road in preference to other roads. General Farnsworth gave a receipt for this money, which the letter alleges is still in existence.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Nisbet, Lycoming county—John S. Gibson, vice James Gibson, resigned.

Dunbarre, Sullivan county—John M. Heacock, vice William Stevenson, resigned.

Adamstown, Lancaster county—J. R. Clark, vice D. Evans, resigned.

Churchtown, Lancaster county—George W. Congdon, vice N. R. Cowan, resigned.

East Vincent, Bradford county—H. R. Buck, vice Reuben Stiles, resigned.

Ashley, Armstrong county—Abner Bonner, vice D. C. Bonner, resigned.

Discontinue Farmers, York county, Pagors to York.

A SENSATION RUMOR FROM HAVANA—THE ISLAND TO BE TRANSFERRED TO PRUSSIA.

A letter dated at Havana, Cuba, has been received from a merchant of that city, stating that an agreement has been entered upon by Prussia, England and Spain to settle the so-called Cuban question. The sovereignty of Cuba, the letter says, would be transferred to Prussia under certain stipulations, in which England would receive a large sum of money, and Spain would give to the people of the island a free and autonomical constitution. Agents from Prussia have been in Cuba and Spain for some time working to secure the acceptance of this plan by the Cubans and their leaders. The object of this combination, it is further said, is to put a check to the increasing power of the United States, holding a permanent influence of European government in America.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated for Consuls: C. B. Webster, of Connecticut, at Sneffield, England; F. Davila Garcia, at Santa Martha; Charles A. Brayton, of Rhode Island, at Cork; Lawrence Atwater, at Tahiti; Henry W. Benson, of Rhode Island, at Lisbon; Charles L. Fisher, Marshal, Consular Court at Nagasaki; Warren H. Vaughn, of Alabama, Secretary of Utah.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed Samuel A. Duncan, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, and John M. Thacker, Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office, vice Fessenden, resigned; Marsh Giddings, Consul-General at Calcutta, vice N. P. Jacobs, recalled. Postmasters—B. F. Wright, Charles City, Iowa; John Reynolds, Cadiz, Ohio; Hester A. Birdsing, Bellaire, Ohio; John W. Hays, Barnesville, Ohio; S. Bracy, Ironton, Ohio; Moses Messer, Hudson, Ingalls, David Cook, Mendota, Ill; John H. Brinkerhoff, Waupun, Wis.; John Taylor, Richmond, Ky.; E. Delman, Toledo, Iowa; George Weller, Bonneville, Mo.; Wm. C. Wiley, Washington, Iowa; Colonel Gerard, Postmaster of Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. Killom, Omaha City; O. B. Mitchell, Hamilton, Mo.; John J. A. Briggs, Hydesville, Cal.; John Gibson, Carrollton, Mo.; E. R. Scott, McKeesport, Pa.; John Roberts, Hastings, Minn.; Dexter A. Bloomer, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Monies, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Gen. W. Kingsbury, Leavenworth, Kansas; Colonel Tatem, Dunlap, Moses B. Grinnell, Naval officer, and Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer, at New York.

The Aldermen refused to-night to confirm nearly all the appointees of the new Mayor. The opposition came from the members who held over from last year, who belong to the Brown party, and comprise just half of the Board. The Republicans and Conservatives were alike rejected.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The obsequies of James W. Lingard, the actor, who committed suicide on Wednesday, were solemnized to-day, by the Rev. Dr. Osmond's church, on Eighteenth street, New York, on Sunday. Over four thousand people were present, including Mrs. Lingard and her family. It is said that Napoleon would prefer to mount the dead lion rather than after Prince Leopold is elected by the Spanish people, especially as he bases the claim of his own dynasty on this popular vote.

A complete panic exists both here and at Liverpool, as is shown in the following comparison of the prices of securities just made at the close of the stock this afternoon, the closing figures of Saturday evening: American bonds, Five-twenties, 92; Saturday evening, 92; Monday noon, 86½ 86 old. Saturday evening, 94; Monday noon, 86½ 87 Saturday evening, 86; Monday noon, 86½ Ten-forties, Saturday evening, 87½; Monday noon 86½ Consols, Saturday evening 93@93½; Monday noon, 93@93½ Illinois Central, Saturday evening, 113, Monday noon, 111.

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James O'Neil was hung on Sunday night on Brown's bridge, nine miles from Denver, Col., by unknown parties. A placard was affixed to the body with the inscription of "white thief" upon it.

On Sunday a party of Federal soldiers seized a lot of whisky in Lincoln county, Tennessee, took it to Tullahoma and shipped it on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad for Louisville. At two o'clock Saturday night, a squad of men went to Concord, on the Manchester and McMinnville railroad, took charge of the locomotive and forced the engineer to run it to Warrace, where the car containing the whisky was recovered, unloaded it, took it back to the neighborhood of Tullahoma, unloaded it in the woods and disposed of the engineer.

Senator Revels, of Mississippi, delivered his lecture on "The Tendency of Our Age" to a good audience last night at Pixe's Made Hall, Washington. He was introduced by Hon. John Clerk, Superintendent of the Colored High School.

Justice James T. Walker, at Evansville, Ind., yesterday, declared the State law punishing the intermarriage of negroes and whites to be contrary to the Civil Rights act of Congress. Peter Woodson, a negro, and Miss Mary Ann Bolen, a mulatto, who were mobbed on Saturday night, were married immediately and their marriage declared lawful.

A sail boat capsized on Sunday night, near the New London, Conn., light house, and two of the occupants were drowned.

Margaret Husinstein, nine years old, was struck by a train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, yesterday afternoon, at Ernst's Station, and through the fault of a approaching train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, which passed over her body and killed her.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1870.

SPECIE FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool, brought $6,500 in specie for the United States.

BOUND FOR CHINA.

The steamer Corrado, from New York, was at Rio Janeiro, June 12, bound for China.

A SWIM.

Of Pittsburgh, challenged James Renforth, champion sculler of England, to row a three mile scull race on American waters for $1,000 a side. Renforth declines the challenge if he is open to the world.

MUTINY.

The steamship William Tabor, Captain Hutchins, which left this port on the 11th of May for San Francisco, returned this morning in command of Captain William Plummer Rawlings, having been relieved by the United States Consul at St. Thomas, in consequence of a mutiny among the crew, in which the Captain was implicated.

HOTEL FARE REDUCED.

The Metropolitan Hotel has reduced board to four dollars a day, and other first-class hotels are expected to follow.

POLITICAL.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—The State Convention met at the capital to-day to nominate candidates for the Supreme Court. The names were S. Fillmas and John L. Sneed, of West Tennessee; Peter Turney and A. O. P. Nicholson, for Middle Tennessee, and A. J. Caldwell and T. W. Diedrick, for East Tennessee. The nominees for Middle Tennessee were Democrats before the war, and the others Whigs.

THE WEATHER

New York—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 83°.
Philadelphia—Clear; S. E.; ther. 78°.
Baltimore—Clear; S. E.; ther. 80°.
Pittsburgh—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 74°.
Cleveland—Rained all morning; wind S. E.; ther. 72°.
Detroit—Raining; wind S. E.; ther. 72°.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind S. E.; ther. 76°.
Louisville—Cloudy; W.; ther. 84°.
Chicago—Cloudy; N. W.; ther. 72°.
St. Louis—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 82°.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; S.; ther. 82°.
Little Rock—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 89°.

It is finally being demonstrated that in Mexico, less than four days by rail from New Orleans, a first rate quality of coffee can be grown. Our main dependence for coffee now is upon Brazil, which requires sixty to seventy days for a steamer to make the trip from New Orleans to Rio Janeiro and return. The main consumption of coffee in this country is of the brand known as Rio, and a better quality than Rio can be produced in the interior provinces of Mexico, but a short distance from Galveston. The Mexican country is situated just below Vera Cruz, and extends from the coast of the Inland to the Sierra Madre Mountains on the west, and the river Panuco on the north, to the Nautla on the south. It is about the size of the State of Kentucky, containing 16,000,000 acres, fully one-half of which is said to be good coffee land. But were even a tenth available, which, it is said, a ring thin estimate can be made to produce. At nine hundred pounds to the acre (seven feet apart each way), and an average of four pounds to the tree, (six to eight being the claimed average), and in round numbers 1,200,000,000, and in pounds of coffee 1,600,000,000 pounds. Of course it would be always much easier to make a fortune with a pencil than to realize it by actually producing coffee, and once set, requires but little cultivation. In the gathering and preparation for market, children may be employed almost as efficiently as adults. A load of coffee will be carried from the tree, 4,500 pounds per acre, but the Mexicans claim six to eight pounds per tree, after five years growth, as a fair average. These estimates are only given as suggestive to the minds of political economists of the future, as to the power of national industry in the second republic of the continent, within ten days steam of New Orleans, Mobile, half of New Orleans, and by steam and rail via Galveston, within ten to eleven days. Louisville, Cincinnati and the great West. In freight, the coffee grown upon the area given above, at the present rate, would amount to 25,000,000 bags of 200 pounds each—equal to 2,500,000 tons, or 1,250 ship loads at 2,000 tons each. It is four times the whole amount of our enterprising capitalists will look into this matter? Major R. Henry Brown, an American planter, has now in his garden a growth in the Tuxpan country several thousand coffee trees, and invites Americans to come and try the experiment.

A PARISIAN widower, who greatly regretted his wife, had her buried in the cemetary of Mont Parnasse. He put up no monument of marble or stone—only a small garden and a very simple inscription, telling the world that his lost partner lay. First some nasturtiums were planted over the grave—the deceased was fond of nasturtiums. These were watered every Sunday, and eaten as a salad. This attempt at economy was discovered by the cemetary authorities, and some little pink radishes grew there, as if by charm. The official in charge, who was not aware of the presence of two enormous melons in the little enclosure, and whose police regulations were not in force, and this new form of market gardening was brought to a close by the mayor of the district, who requested to withdraw from the cemetary, which he did, complaining that the cemetary, and he did, complaining that the cemetary, and he did so particularly valued the vegetables grown upon the grave, and eaten in the with peculiar satisfaction. No one felt they were offered to him by his Zoo.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Franco-Russian Complications—No Answer Yet from Prussia—The French Emperor to Take the Field in Case of an Unfavorable Answer—English View of the Situation—The Ecumenical Council—Railroad Collision Near Carlisle, England—Extent of the Strike at Mulhouse, France, &c., &c.

The European Complications.

LONDON, July 11.—A crisis is imminent on the Continent. Military preparations are going on all last night in Paris. If the candidature of Prince Leopold is not withdrawn within the next twenty-four hours, the French Ministers will be recalled from Berlin and Madrid, and war will be declared. The conduct of France in forcing the issue, and refusing to leave the question of the throne to the Spanish people, is strongly condemned by all Europe, and Prussia's calm and dignified position is approved.

LATER.—Negotiations between Paris and Ems are reported to be unsatisfactory. Prussia, declaring her innocence of intrigue, refuses to interfere with the candidacy of Hohenzollern, on the ground that she has neither the right, power nor inclination to dictate to the free people of Leopold.

A large party in France counsel the suspension of action until the meeting of the Spanish Cortes.

The general belief is that the Emperor is inclined to war and will move his army on Berlin without giving Prussia time for preparation. It is said that Napoleon would prefer to mount the lame now rather than after Prince Leopold is elected by the Spanish people, especially as he bases the claim of his own dynasty on this popular vote.

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The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the horses of the Emperor were sent to the frontier. It asserted that the Emperor's policy in the approaching congress of the powers until Prussia has yielded on the question of Leopold's candidacy.

It is reported that the Spanish Government sent yesterday from Ems to the Emperor, by Count Benedetta, who was selected as the special envoy, a message little of it could be deciphered. The only part that could be understood was that Leopold had declined the consent of the King of Prussia to the acceptance of Prince Leopold to at Ems's and this in the council held by the King and Ministers, Paul Darlie left for Paris with the last instructions for Minister Beneditte. In the Corps Legislatif to-day Grammont declared that the government would not allow impatience of the Chambers and the nation, but could not yet make known the results of the negotiations. He awaited an answer upon which its movements would depend. All the forces necessary for the future he addressed itself appreciated the legitimate complaint of France. He hoped that soon all would be settled. He was listened to with deep interest, and received with loud cheers. Ollivier to-day appeal to the patriotism and sense of self-respect of the nation. Applause followed. He declared as much as anyone, to hear pacific declarations. He must ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs, if the present uncertainty and

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
W. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE rumors of foreign complications produced a marked effect in *Wall* street yesterday, causing a decline in Governments, rise in gold and an advance in breadstuffs. Although the cable reports are threatening, we look for an understanding short of actual war, which France seems to court. Whichever way affairs turn, it will not be long before the world knows the worst.

THE Reform movement, as we anticipated it would, grows daily in strength. A farmer, from one of the remote townships, writes, under date of the 7th inst.: "I was in the city yesterday, when the Convention was in session, and heard a good deal about it. The township in which I live was not represented. I never saw the call until the 4th of July. If we had had one week's notice, harvest-time as it was, we would have sent delegates with a constituency of three-fourths of the Republicans of the township. My only regret is that we had no share in nominating so good a ticket. It will take the party vote here." Another, writing under date of the 8th, says: "That ticket suits me, and I guess it will have to suit everybody, for it is going to win. You're on the right track—push ahead."

WHILE the tax payers of Allegheny county are enjoying the luxury of paying taxes increased by two mills over last year, the idea of cutting down expenses is a good one to consider. The Republican Convention proposed as a beginning, and something real, to cut the emoluments of the respective offices at a fair rate and pay the balance of the fees into the public treasury. In this way it is believed that not less than twenty-five, and possibly as much as fifty thousand dollars, will be saved annually to the tax payers of the county. To accomplish this reform the Allegheny delegation last winter were urged to secure the necessary legislation—but the political leaders declared against the proposition. Some of them became active againstit, and nothing was done,—*and nothing will be done until the Junta of office holders are deposed.* So long as they possess half a dozen offices that annually pay them from five to fifteen thousand dollars each, the reform cannot be accomplished with their consent. It must, therefore, be done without their consent. It is this large aggregate of emoluments that enables them to control primary meetings, corrupt conventions and manage to suit themselves in defiance of the people, the political and financial affairs of the county. It is for the enormous salaries that they are now fighting desperately. The Republican nominees now before the county are pledged to this reform; and if people desire to see it accomplished they should give the nominees their earnest support.

WE think we know whereof we affirm when we say that four-fifths of the Republicans of the county will vote the Reform ticket. Of course every political Thug and Bummer will vote against it. Every newspaper presently or prospectively interested in "unexpended" treasury balances and county and city official jobs will war against the movement, and traduce every person connected with it. Even the malignity, impotent though it be, which springs from selfish and corrupt interests endangered. All on the "slate" now; all who expect to be put on it, will for the present oppose, but with the tacit understanding that they are open to conviction. Some honest and timid men, who never can see anything but mountains before them, who shudder at the idea of responsibility, and who fight only under cover, and some honest men who are not timid, unbelieving Thomasites, to whom success alone can carry conviction, may vote against us or not vote at all. But we believe we shall succeed, notwithstanding the certainty of opposition from some of the quarters above indicated and the possibility of it from all. The honest, intelligent, disinterested masses of the party are with us heart and hand. What is more, and indeed conclusive, no reason can be given why any such should not be. What they have wanted for years was a ticket for which they could vote without a surrender of conscience and judgment to party expediency. This they have now. No man will ever be ashamed of having voted the Reform ticket. The young and callow politicians who for a year or two have been perambulating the county, presuming to instruct the farmers and others what to do and how to vote, may as well understand that their good offices are not needed. It is to be hoped that they may find more profitable employment while they relieve people of the country of what has become a sore annoyance. This advice is gratis, and given by request of some gentlemen in the rural districts, who have a personal interest in the subject.

AS EVENTS ordinarily move on in Mexico, it is hardly worth while to take notice of the social and political disturbances of the Republic. Like the eruptions of its volcanoes, they are known to be the common phenomena of the country, and become important or interesting only when they occur with such frequency or violence as to threaten or promise a change in the normal condition of affairs. The death of MAXIMILIAN seems to have awed even the robbers and cut-throats of the Republic into a suspension of operations for a few months. But the quiet did not last long, and for several years now the return towards the old state of disorder has been steadily going on. All the time the Government of JUAREZ has been busily occupied in putting down insurrection and administering justice to the brigands. But rebellion, suppressed in one section, forthwith broke out in another, and a band of robbers scattered with the death of three or four of its members contributed to increase the strength of half a dozen other troops. At present it is understood that insurrection in three different centers so occupies the attention of the Government that the peaceful population and the traveling public are wholly left to the mercies of the brigands. Besides the extensive character of the rebellions in progress the subject possesses a certain interest for us from the fact that the example of our Southern States appears to have become the object of imitation among the Mexicans. In Southern Mexico the States of Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, Chiapas and Yucatan have seceded and joined the Republic of Guatemala, and in view of the time allowed the seceders to organize the means of defense and the inability of JUAREZ to act against them with promptitude, it seems not unlikely that the arrangement may be permanent. In the northwestern States of Sinaloa, Sonora, Chihuahua and Jalisco the people are resolved to set up a government for themselves. In this part of Mexico many Americans are resident, and many more have their eyes fixed upon pleasing and profitable investments which it would be possible to make in the country if it were only well governed. There is reason to believe that our countrymen have had much to do with the insurgent movement in this region, both in the way of suggestion and of direct assistance, and perhaps to them may be chiefly due the credit of the exceptionally brilliant achievements by which the revolt has been marked.

The government of JUAREZ has to contend with rebellion in still another quarter. General MANEREZ, an officer in the regular army, has pronounced his allegiance and carried his troops with him. In his march to the Rio Grande, these troops are said to have spread desolation through the States of San Luis Potosi, Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas. In Northeastern Mexico there is a small force to oppose them, and it is likely that the people rather sympathize with the rebels. In fact it is, we believe, the rule among the Mexicans always to wish well to those who rise against the established government.

From this brief statement it would appear that our sister Republic is rapidly undergoing the process of dissolution—and we may fully expect, before very long, to hear of a proposition to annex one or two of the fragments to our territory.

REASONS FOR REFORM.

It is something wonderful in what a matter of course way and how uncomplainingly people pay taxes; and what is more wonderful still, how little they know what the money is all for. Especially is this the case in municipal and county affairs. Concerning the national *debt*, and the taxes required therefor, the people are well informed, and willing to stand under the *burthen*, asking only that the taxes *shall* be laid with sense and equality. But in regard to city and county taxes the suspicion is extensive, perhaps in some instances more extensive than just, that the public is victimized by incapable and dishonest management. For instance, the levying of a tax for some three hundred thousand dollars on the city of Pittsburgh, for general purposes, when the large sum of four hundred thousand dollars is lying idle, rather lying in bank for the benefit of individuals and others,—will any one pretend that this is not unjust to tax-payers; that it is judicious, or even honest management? Will it be pretended that it is good policy, or that it is honest towards tax-payers to hoard nearly half a million for no better reason than that certain individuals may get five per cent. interest, while the city is paying six per cent., a policy which is equivalent to paying eleven per cent. by the city? Could tax-payers know all that is going on beneath the surface; could they be made aware how this money is used, how much the taxes might be reduced and how great is the need of ability and honesty in office, they would meet the tax-gatherer with even less cheerfulness than they do. Corruption in office is the canker of long possession of power. How this canker has eaten its way into public affairs, we have only to look upon the surface—though a man of ordinary intelligence will be convinced by looking about him. In another column will be found a statement in regard to the Treasury of Pittsburgh, which will assist the inquiring mind to conclusions. Now, whenever the people and tax-payers make an attempt at reform, they find standing between them and the Legislatures a horde of officeholders and political leaders, whose very living depends on having no reform. Whatever is obtained must be through them; and it is known to the public that no law, however just or simple, can be got through the Legislature without paying an army of "pinchers" and "roosters." Our citizens know very well how true this is. These are among the things which have produced the present reform movement, gives it its great strength with the people, and renders its success certain. He who shuts his eyes either to the reasons that have produced it, or the overwhelming strength of the cause represented by the Republican ticket, cannot claim to possess even ordinary sagacity.

THE SPANISH THRONE QUESTION

Hitherto when a war cloud has suddenly loomed over Europe, while all hearts on the other side of the sea were disturbed more or less by the rumbling of the distant thunder, we on this side were wont to feel the tranquility of parties quite uninterested in the coming storm. Some of us may even have enjoyed the prospect, tasting by anticipation the luxury with which the people safe on shore are said to behold the struggles of voyagers caught in a tempest. Perhaps at present we are hardly warranted to expect entire exemption from the troubles with which Europe is threatened. Perhaps we are in danger of soon having to pay somewhat in the way of penalty for the increased importance acquired within the last ten years, and our relations with Cuba may not unlikely involve us in the general European conflict to which the throne question in Spain is expected to give rise. A few days ago a subject of the vaguest and most languid interest, it has suddenly, in a moment, become a subject of the most intense and absorbing concern from Mount Atlas to Pekin. It appears likely, however, that the actual influence of the question is unduly magnified, and that the candidacy of the German Prince is rather the pretext than the cause of the prevailing intense excitement in Paris. As every one knows, the military and the political toward the Cubans, the latter, of course, would be ready to welcome and co-operate with the French, for their absorbing motive and desire is to be rid of their Spanish lords. Therefore, that which would soonest effect the riddance they would be quick to embrace, especially since they can no longer look to the United States, officially, except as foes to all their freedom from Spain." Gen. Jordan concludes as follows: "A sore complication is at hand in this connection as sure as sunlight, unless some immediate and practical steps are taken to avoid it. That step is upon the path toward right and justice, and will involve simply a formal official declaration at once on the part of the United States, government that a war exists in Cuba with two parties—one Spain, the other the Cuban patriots. But the least delay is fraught with danger.

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PRINCE LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern, whose candidature for the Spanish throne is now the great topic of the European diplomatic world and of Europe, attained his thirty-fourth year on the 22d of last September, having been born in 1835. His grandmother, on the mother's side, was Stephanie, the Countess de Beauharnais, a niece of the Empress Josephine, adopted daughter of the first Napoleon, and wife of the Grand Duke Charles of Baden. On his father's side he is also allied to the Bonaparte family, his paternal grandmother having been the Princess Marie Antoinette Murat, the daughter of Napoleon's great cavalry leader, who married the youngest son of Jerome, and was made by him King of Naples. Prince Leopold is at present a lieutenant-general of infantry, and is married to the Princess Antonia, a sister of the King of Portugal, by whom he has had three children. Besides this Charles of Roumania, he has a brother, Frederick Eugene John by name, who, born June 25, 1843, is now in command of a squadron of lancers in Westphalia. Prince Leopold is a Catholic, and in this respect is suited for the vacancy in connection with which he has been named.

A GREAT SCOUNDREL.

BRUSSELS has lately been the scene of a financial failure which possesses curious interest on several accounts. If it had occurred in London or anywhere in Great Britain the fame of the catastrophe would soon have reached the most remote and secluded cabin in our territories. In some important respects it resembles the affair of Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, though surpassing that catastrophe in the magnitude of the ruin which it has produced. Many of our readers are, no doubt, familiar with the name of the banker of Brussels, LANGRAND-DUMONCEAU, whose failure has caused so great a sensation within the range of his financial operations. He began life as a peddler or hawker of goods from house to house, in Brussels, his native city; then went to Algiers where he served as a common soldier in the Foreign Legion, and about twenty years ago he returned to Brussels when he obtained some sort of connection with an insurance company. In this employment he soon displayed extraordinary business tact and having studied the English system of Life-Assurance he founded a society in Brussels on the same plan. This was the beginning of his success. As a lay champion of ultramontanism he gained the good will of the Catholic clergy, and through their influence he acquired the confidence of their flocks who eagerly entrusted their savings to his keeping. Attracted by the large dividends which LANGRAND promised, the nobles of Belgium and Austria readily confided their superfluous funds to the orthodox financier, and from a brother-in-law of the Austrian Emperor, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, it is stated that he received the charge of as much as thirteen millions of francs. It must be understood that he shortly connected with his Life Assurance Society other schemes for the use and augmentation of capital. The present Pope was led to place great trust in his integrity and financial skill, and bestowed upon him the title of Count. Through the Papal nuncio in Belgium, and for the sum of one hundred thousand francs, LANGRAND procured a brief from His Holiness by which his credit was rendered limitless among the humbler classes of the people. Relying upon the sound judgment, if not the infallibility of the Head of their Church, not only rich persons confided in the reckless speculator, but great numbers of servants and day laborers placed in his hands all that they were worth and all that they were able to save of the product of their toil. His financial projects were various. Eighteen different stock companies were organized by him. But it was pretended that all these schemes were carried on for high philanthropic and pious objects in connection with the enrichment of those who placed their money under his control. And it is surprising for how long a period the scoundrel succeeded in imposing upon his dupes. A few months ago a newspaper in Brussels exposed some unmistakably villainous proceedings in which the Count had been engaged, and thus led to an investigation which has resulted in the explosion of all his operations. The Count has fled to South America. It is impossible to say precisely the extent of the ruin which he has caused, but thousands of poor people are among the sufferers.

IN the report of the House proceedings on Saturday is the following:

MR. WENDELL introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships as an auxiliary to the national defense, and for the conveyance of United States mails to the ports of Europe, India and China, and for the promotion of immigration from Europe, India and China, and for the promotion of immigration from Europe to the Southern States.

The information that is wanted is, in what manner are these things to be "promoted"—what subsidies are contemplated—how much money, how much land? And many—not a few, it is probable, among General NEGLEY's own constituents—will doubt the policy of giving anything whatever towards "promoting" immigration "from India and China." In some portions of New England mechanics and others are entertaining the idea that this sort of thing has been too much "promoted" already, and it is fair to presume that the sentiment will be general against giving subsidies, either of land or money, to encourage this description of competition in the labor market of this country.

INFALLIBILITY DOGMA.

A Compromise to be Proposed—Boldness of the Opposition.

[From Florance correspondence N. Y. Times.]

The latest news that comes from Rome with the color of probability is, that in view of opposition to the scheme of infallibility in the Council itself and diplomatic pressure outside, it is proposed by the managers to change the formula in such a way as to conciliate the suffrages of the minority. Thus we are told is it to be phrased:

"The Pope is infallible when he pronounces upon matters of Faith and Morals, with the consent and approbation of the Church in Council."

This, in fact, would only be putting into authoritative form what ecclesiastics declare has always been the prevailing opinion in the Church. It is precisely what is maintained by clerical organs that the question will not be put to vote until after the Summer vacation of the Council, which must therefore be a long one. But before this arrives you will have received notice of whatever action may be taken. The Roman correspondent of the *Univers* declares that the speech of the Bishop of Nice, delivered in the Council on the 14th, was one of the boldest and most emphatic yet heard on the side of the opposition. According to the account, the Bishop boldly set forth the thing despoiled the Prelates of all authority; usurpation, like tyranny, has all their rights under the "lying" pretense of promoting the interest and glory of God; he contended that the Church is, and cannot be other than a Bishop. It is added that Bishop Capelari, "as powerful in logic, rose and demanded with energy that Bishop Sola should retract his words; but the Bishop would not yield."

THE nonfication of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne threatens to precipitate Continental Europe into a war, which, considering the magnitude of the powers likely to be arrayed against each other, and the resources at the command of each, may continue for an indefinite period. France has a war strength of 1,350,000 men, 370,000 of whom are ready to march at a moment's notice. Germany, observing that she has a Sadowa to avenge, may be looked on as the natural ally of France in the coming fight, has a war strength of 838,700 men, 400,000 of whom are ready to take the field immediately. The South German States will probably take the same side, and could contribute 107,000 men at once, with 77,000 as a reserve force. This would give the forces of the *Zollverein* a total of 777,000 trained soldiers, with a reserve of 1,596,106 men familiar with the science of war. Austria could bring against this formidable array, without a moment's delay, 300,000 men, backed by a reserve force of 1,200,000. North Germany has only 300,000 men, but these the son of Bismarck with 944,600 troops, of which number 500,000 are ready to march, which would give Prussia at once 846,000 men with a reserve of 1,276,106. It is not likely that it is seen that Bismarck would have 69,000 more men ready for immediate service than Napoleon, but the latter would have a larger reserve force by 231,780 than Prussia and her allies.

GEN. JORDAN makes this point concerning the French imbroglio: Should present threats come to blows, "as matters in the present attitude of the authorities of the United States towards the Cubans, the latter, of course, would be ready to welcome and co-operate with the French, for their absorbing motive and desire is to be rid of their Spanish lords. Therefore, that which would soonest effect the riddance they would be quick to embrace, especially since they can no longer look to the United States, officially, except as foes to all their freedom from Spain." Gen. Jordan concludes as follows: "A sore complication is at hand in this connection as sure as sunlight, unless some immediate and practical steps are taken to avoid it. That step is upon the path toward right and justice, and will involve simply a formal official declaration at once on the part of the United States, government that a war exists in Cuba with two parties—one Spain, the other the Cuban patriots. But the least delay is fraught with danger.

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THERE is a vast copper mine in England where shafts extend hundred yards under the sea. The moaning of the waves as they dash against the rocks is forever sounding in those gloomy beaches. When the storm comes, the sound of the waters becomes terrible, and even the boldest miners can do stay below, but leave their work until the storm is over. The earth. Overhead are masses of bright copper streaming through the gallery in which they are working. Here and there, of thin, red veins of iron, and over all the salt water drips from the fissures in the rock. Immense wealth of metals is contained in these rocks, but no miner will give it another stroke with his pickaxe. Already there has been one day's work too much upon it. The weight of wood given to the rock bears witness. The wedge is all that keeps back the sea from bursting in upon them. Yet there are three tiers of galleries where men work by day, but when it is seen that Bismarck would have 69,000 more men ready for immediate service than Napoleon, but the latter would have a larger reserve force by 231,780 than Prussia and her allies.

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THE finest impromptu speaker among our American actors is said to be John Brougham.

A contemporary says that another Fourth of July poem from John G. Saxe will forever demolish the tottering temple of his fame.

Hearth and Home publishes this week a splendid engraving of Louisa M. Alcott, author of "An Old Fashioned Girl."

Napoleon still wears the ring his mother wore and none other.

STATE NEWS.

Reading consumed eight hundred kegs of beer on the 4th inst., and remained sober.

In Chester county good butter sells at eleven cents per pound.

Mr. Levis J. Zeigler, of Lawrence county, recently found a vein of iron ore on his farm which measures over five feet in thickness. It is pronounced a good quality of ore. It will be a paying institution if it only has the gift of continuance.

S. A. Kunkle, of Harrisburg, died on Thursday night from the effects of a fall from the fork of a stable two days previous.

Gov. Geary went to Bedford Springs on Friday for a brief respite from his labors.

A son of John Hagleguns, of Lancaster, had his nose bitten off by a dog, on Saturday.

In blasting to make an excavation for a new gasometer at Lancaster, a fissure in the limestone was laid open, out of which flows a stream of water sufficient in diameter to turn a mill.

Police officers in Downingtown take their night prisoners home with them, put them to bed and stand guard over them till morning—because they have no lock-up.

A careful man in an Eastern county waited till his wife went to the barn for hen's eggs and then shouldered his new gun with a full buckshot at the side of the barn as a target. The doctor picked the shot out of her, and the husband will have to wait the slow process of divorce before he can marry the woman of his choice.

Governor Geary has appointed Garrick M. Harding, Esq., President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, in place of Hon. J. N. Conyngham, resigned. He also appointed Lewis Jones, Esq., an able lawyer, Recorder of the Mayor's Court of Scranton. Both appointments gave general satisfaction.

On Wednesday the boiler at Patterson & Dickey's well, in Shamburg, exploded with great force, seriously but not fatally, injuring three men.

The Danville Lunatic Asylum is progressing very satisfactorily, and a good part of it will be under roof by September next. The one in Harrisburg is crowded to excess and the managers are anxiously waiting for the completion of the new one. Every day adds to the number of insane who could properly attend to those under their care.

A lightning-rod man, in putting up one of his rods between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, connected it with a Western Union telegraph wire, "in order," he said, "to relieve the lightning-rod if it should become excessively charged with electricity." He succeeded in relieving the line of its dispatches, which ran into the ground, and caused a large and well selected amount of "cussing" at both ends of the line.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Mayne Reid, the romancer, is dying.

Gen. R. E. Lee contemplates a tour of the Northern States.

Gen. Garibaldi lost money on his novel.

Pollock, who was reported drowned in order that his father might obtain $20 from the Cincinnati life insurance company, has turned up all right.

The Alumni of Knox College have appointed Mr. Cheeseman, of St. Louis, poet for next commencement.

Wm. Cullen Bryant is the fifth generation in descent from Stephen Bryant, of the Plymouth Colony, who married Mercy Wood, daughter of John Shaw, November 23d, 1905.

The

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1870.

The probable effects of such a war as is at present threatened between France and Prussia concerning the Spanish succession on United States securities is discussed by the New York *Financial Chronicle*. It is remarked that a few years ago when our credit and resources were seriously impaired by the war, and when investments in our securities were regarded by European capitalists as a speculative experiment, a general European war was dreaded here as likely to confuse and embarrass our finances. In 1868 gold was below 130 during the first half of May, but on the breaking out of the war between Prussia and Austria, rose rapidly until it reached 160 in the middle of June. Had the war continued as long as a struggle between such equally matched nations as France and North Germany might be expected to last, the advance in the premium would hardly have been checked at this point. But those who expect a similar result from a war in Europe at this time are drawing a parallelism of circumstances which does not exist.

The changes which have taken place in the financial and commercial situation since 1866 render it quite impossible for any events in Europe to produce such a gold panic as then occurred. The vast accumulations of idle capital which have been gathered in London and Paris during the last four years are a break-water to the sudden and large withdrawals of specie, such as then arose in those markets, for years to come. Moreover our securities were held on speculation, while they are now a favorite investment. In the event of a great alarm, threatening an unsettled state of affairs in Europe, them served to flood them home, while now the resources and spirit of our country are so much better understood that such an alarm would rather tend to sustain our bonds, in preference to those of governments threatened by war, besides, a succession of bountiful harvests here, and of increasing crops of cotton, have filled and will continue to supply our warehouses and stores with food and with clothing material, so that prices at which they can be exported in the large amounts, and Europe will need these things, and will take them, instead of taking gold as in 1859, when a bad harvest and nothing else to send.

It is indeed true that, in modern Christendom, nations are so linked together in all their interests that no one of them can be long benefited without, at least remote delay, injuring all others; and doubtless the whole world, including our own country, would feel the loss in the end, if Europe should be desolated by war. But beyond this remote and general effect, the United States are now in a position to regard diplomatic and military complications in Europe with a reasonable degree of indifference, and there has been no time for many years when the prospect of a war between the great powers there could have caused so little alarm or anxiety here as now.

—The Wall street markets were greatly excited over the warlike tone of the cable dispatches. Governments declined from one-half to three-quarters per cent., and the advance in gold was from two to two-and-a-half per cent. The heavy short interest is a great element of strength to the premium, and large purchases were made by the bear interest, which were induced by the threatening aspect of European affairs. It is thought by well informed parties that bonds are a good purchase and gold a good sale.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds '62	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. Bonds '64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
U. S. Bonds '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. Bonds '67	110	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. Bonds '68	107½	107½	107½
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
Gold	114¾	113⅞	113⅞

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110⅝
U. S. 10-40s	107½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅞
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅞
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110
Union Pacific Railroad	92½
Central Pacific Railroad	92½
Adams Express	69

—The "bulls," who are seeking to get up a revival of activity in gold, should pause before entering too largely upon a fresh movement. It is not unreasonable to infer that war in Europe would bring this country to specie payments. In such a state of affairs the nations of Europe would be consumers and our people producers. Just as during the war we were constantly shipping gold to Europe for our supplies, Europe would be shipping specie here in exchange for breadstuffs. War in Europe would paralyze industry there and stimulate it here. The result is not one can doubt. The pending and only fear is that Europe would send home our Government bonds in payment for our exports. We doubt if such a movement would be general. The foreign capital now invested in our bonds would hesitate before exchanging the investment. Capital is especially sensitive, and it would fear to risk an uncertainty for a certainty.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 11, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
N. Y. Central	98	98⅛	98	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Do scrip	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94	94	94
Erie	22¾	23	22⅝	23	23⅛	23	23
Reading	100⅜	100⅜	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Harlem	129			129			
Michigan Central							
Lake Shore	99⅜	99⅜	100	99⅞	99⅞	100	100
Illinois Central		100		99⅞			
Cleve. & Pitts		100⅛		100⅛			
Northwestern	82⅛	82⅛	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
Do preferred	87⅞	87⅞	88	88	88	88	88
Rock Island	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Ft. Wayne	94⅞	95	95	95	95	95	95
Pacific Mail	61⅝	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
Adams Express	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Wells Fargo	13⅝		13⅝				
American	58		58				
United States	46		46				
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Ad.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	98⅜	98⅛		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	95	94		1
Erie	23⅝	23⅛		½
Harlem	130	129		1
Reading	101	100⅛		⅞
Illinois Central	101½	100		1½
Cleve. and Pitts	100½	100⅛		⅜
Northwestern	83	82⅜		⅝
Do. preferred	88½	88		½
Rock Island	104	103⅛		⅞
St. Paul	80	79⅞		⅛
Do. preferred	81	80		1
Fort Wayne	94½	95	½	
Ohio and Miss.	35⅜	35⅝	¼	
Pacific Mail	61¾	61⅝		⅛
Adams Express	68	69	½	
Wabash	57	56		1
Do. preferred	75	76	1	
Lake Shore	100¾	100		¾
Gold	112⅝	113⅞	¼	

—The New York bank statement is favorable, says the *Sunday Herald*, but only nominally so. Had not the Government disbursed gold so largely this week—to the extent of over four millions—a decrease of three and a half millions of legal tenders would have made the exhibit unfavorable. Not that there is anything to cause apprehension for the immediate future of money. The withdrawal of legal tenders the banks have gained considerably in reserve, but the exhibit shows that during the week there has been a substantially heavy shipment of currency to the interior in addition to large payments into the Sub-Treasury for revenue taxes.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The inactivity we have previously noticed continues. This, however, is nothing more than is looked for at this season. The demand for the leading articles was light. Buyers are disposed to be cautious, as they are not disposed to purchase more than they want while the dull season is at hand. The weather was pleasant. We had a mild rain during the forenoon and a fine breeze during the afternoon. FLOUR—The market has undergone no change as relates to prices or demand. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes. The receipts for this market since our last were 695 barrels, not a barrel being consigned to the East. The mills report a fair demand, but so do the leading houses; neither one or the other can do the entire business of Pittsburgh—each will get their share, and the party that does business the most straightforward will be pretty apt to get the lion's share. Dealers are generally wide awake, and can see for themselves. Bacon and provisions—The market was steady with a good trade demand; holders of round lots are in the best of humor at the situation of the market. With buyers the thing is entirely different; lower prices would be more agreeable to their pockets. The receipts were light since our last, 25 tierces being the amount received.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The demand was fully up with the supply. In fact it may be called ahead at the present time. We are receiving small sales at the following: $4@4 75 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note as relates to the article. The supply was ample and sales moderate at; Soda ash, refined, in round lots to fill trade, 3½@3¾ cents; 2½@3 cents on 3 cent., single ₱ lb. Potash, 7½@7¾ cents; Pearls, 8@8½ ₱ lb.

BEANS—The market is dull and prices weak, with the supply in excess of the demand; small sales are made at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel.

BARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way for 27½@28 ₱ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5¾@5¾; No. 3, 5 75@; No. 1@, oatmeal 5 and 6, 6 and 6 75@6 87½; ball barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BUTTER—Wish in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at 22@25. Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

BEE WAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 26@ 28c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market was devoid of activity, the supply being in excess of the demand. Since our last 176 boxes were received. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Sales ranged from 19 12c@14c ₱ lb.

COAL—Mean—Is quiet and unchanged, with no decide sales at 9@10c ₱ bush.

BONES—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½@; sal soda, 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12@c; currants 13@c; layer raisins $4 99 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on the market is not a large one. The demand was restricted to small amounts, merely to meet the present wants of the trade. The season is fast drawing to a close. The nominal rates were: Apples 4@5c; Peaches—quarters, 5@6c; halves, 7@ 8c ₱ lb.

WOODENWARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2 hoop ₱ doz $2 50; 3 hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do No. 2 3-hoop $9 50; do 2-hoop $8 50; clothes boards ₱ doz $2 75.

TALLOW—The market was not active. The current rates were: City rendered 8½@9c; country 8½@8½c ₱ lb.

CURRENCY—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market was firm, with an improved demand. The mills report sales in barrels at $5 50, and in sacks at $5 25.

HOPS—Reflect this. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @8c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at 9@10 ₱ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $6 50@7 00.

GRAIN—The market presented nothing very new since our last. The receipts fell off to the following: Wheat, 670 sacks; corn, 125 sacks; rye, barley and corn none. Prices have undergone no change. Wheat—sales of red winter at $1 18@1 22; white $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel. Rye—The mills are purchasing at 85@90c. Oats—The demand has improved, primarily for export, sales to a considerable extent being reported free on cars at the close, and up to-day at 48@50c ₱ bush. Corn remains dull, with moderate inquiry; the supply was ample to meet with the demand; we quote mixed shelled, prime quality, at 86@87c; ear could be obtained at lower prices. Barley—Sales reported as high as light; the last sales of new reported were at $1 10 for Tennessee; the season for malting has not yet opened.

POTATOES—The market continues only a moderate supply. Sales reported at 75c. We can report sales at $2 50@3 50 ₱ barrel for new crop.

POULTRY—The market was firm, improved and prices have declined. We note sales by the coop at 50@60c ₱ pair.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1 lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ lb cans $1 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—Is reported in fair demand. Prices we ak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales No. 1 extra at $1 25@1 30; No. 2 do $1 20@1 25; No. 3 do $1 10@1 15 ₱ gallon.

FISH—The season for activity being over, the sales were confined to limited parcels to meet the wants of the local trade at the following: Mackerel No. 1 $25@29 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No. 3 large $13. No. 3 medium $11; in half obls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No. 1 $2 25; No. 2 $2; No. 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 50; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 60@65c ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—The market is quiet, firm and unchanged at the following figures: Proof goods $1 12. and highwines $1 07 ₱ gallon; prices old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

FLOUR—The market was devoid of animation. The sales were confined principally to the want of the home market. The receipts since our last were 675 bbls. The store rates for the various standard brands of choice baker's flour, $6 50@6 75. Sales were made in sacks at $6 75@7 00; for family flour, $7 25@7 50; and $8 75@7 00 in bbls. Sales 2@3 lbs less in sacks. The mills quote as follows: Eastern extra in bbls, $7 25; in sacks, $7 00; Eclipse flour, $6 50@6 in bbls; $6 25@6 50 in sacks; Banner flour sold at $6 00 in sacks; $6 50 in bbls; Family, $6 50@6 75 in bbls; in sacks $7 00; * * double extra $7 50 in bbls; $7 in sacks; * extra family $6 00 in bbls and $6 50 in sacks; red Wheat flour $6 50 in bbls and $6 in sacks; Winfield mills extra $5 50 and $5 25 in sacks. Fancy St. Louis is selling at $7 50@8 00 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The war cloud which seems to be hanging over Europe has not caused a panic in New York, and, as a natural result, gold has gone up, and with it the premium on all articles similar. Sugars have advanced fully ¼c, and coffee, in sympathy with the rise in gold, is held ½@¾c higher. For the following are the ruling rates:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 11½@11¾c. A coffee 10¾c; B coffee 10¼c; Orange coffee 9¾c; white Demerara 10¾c. We can report sales as follows: Yellow clarified at 9½@9¾c; Prime 10 @10¼c; Choice 10½@10¾c; Golden 10¾@10¾c; Double refined 11@11¼c; Crushed, powdered and granulated 11½@11¾c. Molasses sugars 9½@10½c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 60@70c; Cuba 50@55c.

SYRUPS—Sales Invernyer & Elder's, or H. & K. and Wilson's at 60@65c; Golden drips, 65c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 50@55c ₱ gallon.

COFFEE—Sales roasting fair to good, 20½@ 21c; choice 22c; fancy 23c; Java 24@25c.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 80c@$1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong 80c@$1 20 ₱ pound.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ₱ lb.

TOMATOES—Are arriving freely; Eastern sell at $2 50 per bush., while "home raised" command $4 ₱ bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 11, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was in an unsettled condition, the "war speck" in Europe being held accountable for all irregularities. That is, whether the war does take place or not, it does require much to form an excuse when one is wanted. At all events trade, so far as relates to oil, was dull and neglected.

CRUDE.

The market has presented nothing that is very new. We can only give the nominal rates as follows: Spot 21½@21¾c according to gravity; July 11¾@12c; August 11½@12c; October or November 12½c, all year s. o. b., 10½c. b. o. all year 12½@12¾c. Bbls 1,000 lbs; spot 49@47 gravity 11½c.

REFINED.

The market was quiet and prices weak as compared with last week. The nominal rates were as follows: July, 27½c; August, 27½c; September, 27½c; October or November, 28c; last three months 28c.

Throughout dispatches quote refined oil at 53 francs.

Sales 100 bbls, July, 27½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 11.—The *Herald* says: There was very little activity observable in the market to-day, and no inclination to operate on either side.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	4 10
1,000 bbls upper creek	4 05
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 25
500 bbls lower creek	4 25
500 bbls lower creek	4 20

NEW YORK, July 11.—Saturday afternoon exchange in bank was little more than a demand, without large sales. We quote at 18½c. Refined steady; held and quiet at 27½@28c inside price for the month; sales of 2,000 bbls for August 27½c. Philadelphia delivery dull and weak; market 27½c. Crude quiet at 21½c. Naphtha steady on private terms.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 11.—The market was quiet at 24 20@24 25 on lower creek, and $1 50@1 45 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The market was steady; P. L. S. to W. 26½c; S. W. 27¾c; crude, 19½c.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The market is unchanged. Very quiet and prices nominal.

ROUSEVILLE, July 11.—The market is quiet and dull; offering $1 asking $1 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 11.—Market quiet and steady; crude $1 20@4 25 offering. No sales reported.

FRANKLIN, July 11.—Market quiet and steady; crude $1 75@2 00 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Market quiet; July 27½c bid and 27¾c asked; August 27¾c bid and 28c asked; September 28c bid, 27½c asked; October 27½c bid, 28c asked.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Antwerp 53 francs and steady.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Sales 2,000 bbls spot, refined, at 28c; 1,000 bbls, seller's option, from 15th of July to 15th of August, at 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Crude 16c bid; refined 28c asked; market steady but quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 5 P. M.—Market quiet, July 27½c. August 28c bid, 28½c asked; September to December 22½c; crude 13½c.

Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail and River.

Sant.	Bbls.	Rivers.	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	398	Fisher Bros	709
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	74	Thos. Hacket	607
A. B. Goodwin	74		
James White	370		
A. B. Bates	74		
F. A. Bates	378		
James Wilkins	74		
F. A. Bates	74		
F. A. Bates	148		
Fisher Bros	148		
Tack Bros	74		
Sweeney and Bro	37		
D. P. Reighard	37		
G. H. Falmer	37		
Total	1,421	Total	1,423

Grand Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, F & Co, 69 bbls crude; Vesta Oil Works, 398 do do; W Baile to A B Mills, 74 do do; J B Rathbone to E L Goodwin, 74 do do; A P Fox to Jas Wilkins, 148 do do; Fisher Bros to Fisher Bros, 148 do do; C Dougall to F A Bates, 370 do do; Owen & J A Bates, 74 do do; Merhal to F A Bates, 148 do do; Lower to Fisher Bros, 148 do do; Goldrich to Tack Bros, 74 do do.

Oil Shipments East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

J A McKee, 246 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

R W Morgan, 210 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & co, 493 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brown & Wagner, 294 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro, 319 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 156 bbls refined to Tack Bro, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick & co, 198 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, 1,757 ₱ bbls.

Penback & Beeson, 50 bbls refined to H C Dando, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 196 bbls ret to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

W Weyers & Co, 200 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 168 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J Speer & Co, 100 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Co, 102 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined for day..... 2,430 bbls.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 11, 1870.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following are the arrivals by car load, as kept them from the books at Mr. McKown, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

	Cars.
M. Varner, Chicago	2
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	2
S. Kent & Co, Chicago	1
E. Katz, Chicago	2
Lowenstine, Chicago	3
Greenwald & Kahn, Ohio	2
Neely & Bro, Ohio	1
John Ault, Ohio	1
E. B. Taylor, Ohio	1
T. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	1
Zeigler & Shamberg, Chicago	1
Mack & Bro, Chicago	1
Chas Haas, Chicago	1
H. T. Hays (stockers), Chicago	2
Steen & Sherrick, Chicago	1
C. M. Hinnts, Ohio	1
D. & L. Gunsett, Chicago	1
Prepaid	3
Total	33
Total last week	35

The above table shows an increase of eight cars over the previous week, and would indicate the arrival of some 550 head, which added to that driven to market, would swell the number to over 600.

The stock of strictly prime cattle was small, and they sold readily at $7 50@8 00. The market was overstocked with common, medium and rockers, and they dragged heavily, with prices a shade lower and the tendency downward. Farmers are not buying, for the two-fold reason that they are busy gathering their crops, and they look for still lower rates during the latter part of July and the month of August.

The principal points from which the supply of cattle came was Chicago, various parts of Ohio, and from the adjoining counties in this State. As before remarked, owing to the abundance of grass, common cattle are in excellent condition, and hence the scarcity of strictly prime, must to a greater or less extent fill the void in the market.

Cattle.

The following are a few of the sales made during the morning, the prices averaged indicating the state of the market:

Thomas Bingham, 20 head Mercer county steers at an average of $6 50.

Carr & McCallister had on sale 80 head Ohio steers and heifers which were all disposed of at $6 25@7.

Hood & Blackstock sold 40 head medium to prime Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 75@6 50.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., disposed of 20 head Ohio cattle at $6 50@7.

Trautman & Lobman offered and sold 130 head Chicago, medium, at $5 50@7 75.

Charles Newhouse sold 18 Washington county cattle at $6 50@7 50.

Marks & Bro. sold 56 Chicago and 11 Ohio medium to prime steers at $7 50@8 50.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 63 Ohio steers and heifers at $6 50@6 87½.

Several lots stockers were disposed of at prices ranging from $5@5 25.

Sheep.

The supply of sheep in the market was light, but the quality was rather better than last week, though prices were higher. Good to prime sheep and lambs sold readily, whilst inferior were dull and dragging. Holders were indisposed to grant any abatement in prices, and buyers seemed to be little inclined to purchase more than was necessary to meet their immediate wants. The actual sales were light. The following will indicate the tone of the market:

E. L. Stouffer & Co. exposed for sale 180 head Butler county sheep and lambs, which they were disposed of at $2 50@4 50 ₱ head, and the latter at $1 small.

Alburn & Gamin offered for sale a good lot (130) of mixed sheep and lambs, which they disposed of at prices ranging from $2 ₱ head to $4 ₱ head.

Pringle sold a lot of sheep and lambs at $1 25 @4 00.

Several small lots were disposed of at $1 25@ 3 50@4 00.

A large margin of the sheep and lambs remained unsold, and will either be held over or shipped East.

Hogs.

The market for hogs still continues dull, with few offerings, and no sales. The ruling price may be given as 8½@9c. This state of things cannot long exist.

Horses and Mules.

We could hear of neither offerings nor sales, though there was some inquiry for good draught horses and mules.

Milch Cows.

Did not meet with ready sale, and were held at various prices according to their superior qualities as milkers.

Wool Intelligence.

OHIO.

The Columbus *Journal*, in speaking of the wool trade of Franklin county, says: Wool buyers express the opinion that nearly all the wool in this section has been bought up, and state that hereafter all that has been sold has been shipped. The receipts during the week have been very good. The prices were as follows: For fleece washed 35@36c; combing 40@ 42c; tub washed 40@42c; unwashed, 30@32c.

Of the trade at Minerva the *Commercial* says: Wool is coming in freely and selling at 40c. There is little or no tub washed. Many of the farmers to hold over, and a large proportion of the crop will disappear from the market within the next week or two.

Wool is coming in Logan county at 35@40c.

The Findlay *Jeffersonian* says: Wool is coming in freely, and commands from 38@40c, according to quality.

Wool at Cambridge continues to range from 35@36c, with a few choice lots bringing 40c, and extra choice 42c.

Several sales of wool at 40c, and a few at 42c, have been made during the past week at Zanesville.

Quite a large amount of wool has been brought into the Tiffin market, hastened greatly by the high price it has commanded, 40@ 42c.

The Tuscarawas *Advocate* says: Nearly all the wool in this section of the country has been bought up at about an average of 41 cents.

Nearly all the wool in Fairfield county, of the county has been bought up at an average of 41 cents.—*New Philadelphia Advocate.*

Forty thousand pounds were bought by dealers for wool in Harrison county, but farmers are unwilling to take the prices offered, and move slowly.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Never, perhaps, in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," have the streets of Fairmont been so full of wagons, as on Saturday last. The wagons in the neighborhood of Barclay & Lloyd's were so numerous as to render it almost impassable. The amount of wool, and the immense quantity of wool which came in from Washington county, Pennsylvania. Not less than fifty thousand pounds were brought to Wellsburg on Saturday last, a portion from Ohio county, but most from Washington county, Pennsylvania. During the entire day our town exhibited a lively appearance. The intense heat, however, rendered unloading and weighing of wool laborious work.—*Wellsburg News.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Firm but dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Active and excited: No. 2 ranged at $1 09½ @1 14 cash; $1 09@1 12½ seller last half July; $1 14@ 1 16 seller August, closing tame at $1 09½@1 09 cash; $1 09@1 10 seller July; $1 14@1 15 seller August. Spring firmer and $1 10 cash; $1 11¾ seller last half.

CORN—Opened brisk at $1 ½@¾ for No 2 scarce and closed quiet; $1 ¼@¾ seller last half. Closed Sc seller August.

OATS—Unchanged: No. 2 closed steady at 47½c for regular, and 48½c for fresh receipts.

RYE—Steady, 77½c; closed at 78c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

HIGH WINES—Unchanged, 93c for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork $18 50@19 00; lard 13½@13¾c.

BEEF—Active at $8 25@9 15.

CATTLE—Active and firm for upper grades, and 25@ 37½c lower for common and medium grades; $7@8 for good to choice shipping steers.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cattle heavy; 2,500 on sale to-day, 1,800 are at Weehawken, 191 cars at Com. Hindreth's yards, a 643 are at Communipaw, and 466 at 4,300 in all. Good cattle are selling at nearly the rates of last week, but common are dragging heavily at ¼@½c of a decline to-night, and some of the Texans had to be carried over. Among this cattle, with 750 Texans for the week; they are of a fair quality and better breed, than we have had before with some good Texans at 14c. The best Kentucky and Illinois sold at 13c, while the bulk ran mixing at 12c. A drove of 100 Texans 9¾ owt sold at 12½c; 97 do 9¾ owt at 12½c; 106 Illinois 8¾ cwt at 13c; 86 Kentucky 8¼ cwt at 13c; the market averaged 10c and closed tame. The Erie Railway brought in a car from Buffalo, brings the largest number of cattle.

Sheep number 30,700 for the week, 6,700 to-day; 16 cars at Communipaw, 11 at Forty-fifth street, and the rest at Communipaw; sales rather slow, and their stock weakening; prices are 14@½c lower for the week, at 6½c a car 74 pounds in Ohio at 5c a car 83 pounds and 80 a car 84 pounds, Canada lambs are offered in a few for Michigan at 9 pounds at 6½c, with small lots of Kentucky at 7½c; 1,000 Canada sheep and lambs from mease 38 pounds Pennsylvania at 6½c, to a car 75 pounds Canada at 6½c; 1,000 Canada sheep and lambs sold at 6½@7c.

Hogs count 15,700 for the week, the large supply of 6,500 to day swelling the receipts most of today's offerings are from Jersey; sales 1,000 at 8½c for new. Corn firm with not much offering at 86@87c, the latter for Canada. Rye and barley higher and in good demand at 96@98c. Rye and barley malt 1@2c higher. Canada oats; nothing is offered at 80@c. Mess pork and lard unchanged, but held firmer; there is a good demand for both; mess and prime pork heading higher sales of shoulders at 12c; hams 16@17c; pickled bellies 13@13½c; pickled shoulders 10½c; and pickled hams 16@16½c; dry salted shoulders 12½c, and hams 16@16½c. Butter unchanged and steady at 14@20c for State. Lard dull, cold 12½ buying and 12¾@13c. Receipts of flour 4,000 bbls; wheat 2,000 bushels; corn 10,000 bushels; oats 7,000 bushels; barley 1,000 bushels. Markets generally buoyant under the news from England.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Tobacco active at full prices. Cotton nom; ireal at 8 @10c. Hemp dull at 14@9 75 ordered; $2 5@c ordered. Hemp dull at 14@9 75 ordered; $2 5@c ordered. Hemp dull at 14@9 75 ordered; $2 5@c ordered

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Salesmen Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Pure Teas and Coffee—E. B. Freeman.
Fringing Attachments—Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
For the Teeth—Woodent.
Spalding's Glue.
Jewelers—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnals & Co.
Fringing Attachment—Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.
Cholera—Harris' Cramp Cure.
Vermifuge—B. A. Fahnestock.
Steam Engines—Faber & Van Doren.
Fringing Attachments—140 Wood street.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Galton's.
Fringing Attachments—140 Wood street.
Salesmen Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Dysentery—Harris's Summer Cordial.
Fringing Attachments—140 Wood street.
Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial.
Vitalis for the Hair—Phalon's.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Something New—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Summer Complaint—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Diarrhœa—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Fringing Attachments—Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.
Aladdin Oil Works for Sale—Robt. McKnight.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.
Fire Brick and Clay—Hartman & Ecker.
Fringing Attachments—140 Wood street.
Pure White Lead—Davis, Chambers & Co.
Oils, Oils, Oils—Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
Call and See—140 Wood street.
Kenwood Boarding School—Chas. Jacobus, A. M.
Fringing Attachments—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Fringing Attachments—Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.
Special Bargains—Morganstern & Co.
Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch.
Freedom—Henry Bell.
Proposals for Coal—Zug & Co.
White Clover Honey—George W. McClure.
Plows—Wood & Brother.
Iron Ore—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Room for Rent—229 Penn street.
Situation Wanted—Box 83, Uniontown, Pa.
Resolutions of Respect.
Special Meeting A. F. M.—W. M.
Agent Wanted—E. B. Hale.
Situation Wanted—J. Wilmer.
Excelsior Money Drawer—S. B. Swem.
Bankrupt Notice—A. Murdoch.
Public Sale—F. Merts.
Shipping and Receiving Books—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Brilliant Dining Rooms—J. S. Hollinger & Co.
Excelsior Baking Powder—Logan, List & Co.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Hats—Ratmeyer.
Best Dinners—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Mortgage Wanted—W. E. Tustin.
Brilliant Dining Saloon—30 Allegheny Diamond.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Davis Miss Mattie, Tidioute, Pa.....3 Cents.
Kennedy S., Evansville, Ind.....3
Maginnis Messrs. L. & P., Pownall, Ill.....3
O'Donnell Miss J. G., Butler, Pa.....3
Trutey W. R., Louman, Pa.....3
Adley S. T., Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio.....3
Balding Ruth, Hanover, Ind.....3
Cochran, Mrs. Martha, Newark, N. J.....3
Chase Mrs., Providence, R. I.....3
Harrison Wm. M., Williamsport, Pa.....3
Irwin Gen. W. W., Harrisburg, Pa.....3
Mann W. B., Philadelphia, Pa.....3
Martin John, Mansfield, Ohio.....3
Millett Emfrey, Brooklyn, N. Y.....3
Powell J. R., Columbiana, Ohio.....3
Soads Kittie E., Soads Level, Pa.....3

MANY LADIES dine at the "Brilliant," No. 30 Allegheny Diamond. Only forty cents a meal.

TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Officer Rivers, of the Mayor's police, yesterday took an incorrigible lad to the House of Refuge.

GROUND BROKEN.—Yesterday ground was broken and the work of extending the track of the Birmingham passenger railway, to Lib-erty street, commenced.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Captain G. L. Eberhart, of New Brighton, was on Monday last admitted to practice law in the several courts of Lawrence county.

BUSINESS MEN go to the "Brilliant" for dinner.

APPOINTMENT.—Rev. Harlan Appleton has been appointed Financial Agent of the Western Seaman's Friend Society, for the Pittsburgh District. His office will be at No. 101 Wood street, in addition to his old Bethel work.

COOL.—The sparkling soda, from the magnificent fountain at the drug store of James E. Burns & Co., corner of Penn and Sixth (late St. Clair) streets, is delicious. Burns also keeps all kinds of mineral waters. His stock of drugs, also, is both large and fresh.

CANE PRESENTATION.—W. B. Fehl, Esq., on behalf of a few of the members of Knap's bakery, last evening presented Lieutenant, Isaac Jones, of the Mayor's police, who was a member of the battery, with a handsome silver headed ebony cane. The gift was very worthily bestowed.

GUARD AGAINST TILL-TAPPERS.—The Excelsior money drawer, with Brewster's patent alarm and combination lock is an excellent safeguard against the depredations of till-tappers. This drawer is now on exhibition at 84 Wood street, by S. B. Swem. All wholesale Grocers and retail dealers generally should call and examine the Excelsior drawer.

THE best of fare is furnished at reasonable rates at the "Brilliant," No. 30 Allegheny Diamond.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—Thursday, 14th instant, the corner stone for a new Masonic Hall, in Waynesburg, Greene county, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pa., and Rev. J. D. Herr, of this city, will deliver addresses on the occasion. The Odd Fellows, who own an interest in the proposed building, will also participate in the ceremonies.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.—John Diamond appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday and charged Joseph Leizeus with keeping a ferocious dog, alleging that the dog aforesaid bit him on Sunday evening, at Lawrenceville, and that the accused arrested, but it appeared that Leizeus had handed the dog over to the officer on the beat and had him shot, and the charge was dismissed.

WHITE CLOUD.—Last evening White Cloud and his band gave the war dance and other Indian ceremonies, at Bonnell's Museum, in the presence of a vast number of people. The auditorium was so densely crowded that it was found necessary to close the sale of tickets at early as half-past eight o'clock. Hereafter four performances will be given each day, in order that all may have an opportunity to see the Indians.

GOLD PENS.—The largest stock of gold pens ever brought to this city can now be found at the store of J. R. Weaver & Co., No. 101 Wood street. The assortment embraces the pens of the three principal manufacturers, together with a very superior "88" pen, extra fine; also, the broad point gold pen for lawyers, and the short nib, suitable for all. The firm have also a splendid stock of gold pencils of every variety. The public are invited to examine this stock of goods, as it is really the best in the city.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—George H. Holtzman, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Sunday *Mirror* to Mr. George Thompson, a practical printer, and a gentleman well and favorably known to the craft. Mr. Thompson, we understand, will for the present attend to the outside business of the paper, and we can commend the public as getting a gentleman worthy of their confidence, and reliable and trustworthy in his dealings. We trust the *Mirror*, under its new auspices, may continue to prosper in the future as it has in the past.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—One of the finest stores in the city is that of John Stevenson's Sons & Co., No. 84 Market street, dealers in jewelry, silver ware and fancy goods. This firm are constantly making large additions to their stock, and their establishment now presents a magnificent appearance, stored as it is with all kinds of fine jewelry, watches of every description, silver and plated ware, French and other fancy clocks—in short, every article pertaining to the business in which they deal. Special and personal attention will be given to repairing and regulating fine watches. The above firm are noted for the moderate prices at which they sell fine goods, and the public, always consulting its individual interests, will not fail to call and examine the large and splendid stock of goods at the establishment, No. 84 Market street.

DEATH OF WM. S. BELL.—The numerous friends of Mr. Wm. S. Bell will be pained to read the announcement of his death, which occurred yesterday morning, from inflammation of the stomach, Mr. Bell, for many years, held the position of bookkeeper at McIntosh's jewelry store, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem not only of his employers, but of all who knew him. The deceased held the position of Secretary of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, A. Y. M., and the members of that lodge, and other Masons, are called upon to meet at the Hall of the lodge, at half-past three o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother, and particularly the members of Franklin Lodge, attend punctually.

A Business Succession.

By reference to an advertisement on the first page of to-day's paper it will be found that Messrs. Stephen Woods and James F. Brown, under the firm name of Woods & Brown, have succeeded the well known firm of John Hall & Co. in the plow business. The new firm purpose to continue the manufacture of all kinds of plows, plow castings, cultivators, steel shovel moulds, &c., at the old and popular establishment, Nos. 121 and 123 Liberty street. One of the advantages claimed by this firm is the superiority of their castings, which are all made in an air furnace and are therefore more durable and substantial than the castings turned out from a cupola or blast furnace. The new firm is composed of energetic, industrious and reliable gentlemen, and we hope they may meet with abundant success.

THE INDEXING OF THE RECORDS.

Contracts Awarded.

The Commissioners appointed under a special act of Assembly, to have new indexes made for the Deed and Mortgage Books of Allegheny county, have awarded the contracts for the work. Mr. Ely Williams has received the contract for indexing the Deeds, at $2 34 per page of thirty-six lines. Mr. Robert Petty has received the contract for indexing the Mortgages at $2 15 per page of thirty-six lines. Messrs. W. G. Johnston & Co. have been awarded the contract for furnishing the blank books, large eight quire quartos, at $16 per volume.

The bids for the indexing ranged from forty-five cents up to three dollars per page, and the Commissioners are censured for awarding the contracts at such apparently high figures. The commission is composed of gentlemen of integrity, namely: B. F. Lucas, Esq., S. H. Geyer, Esq., George Shiras, Jr., Esq., and Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder, and Alex. Hilands, Clerk of the Orphans' Court. They will no doubt be able to give a reason why the contracts were not awarded to those making the lowest bids, and whose security was as good as that offered by those who received the contracts at much higher rates.

THE CITY FINANCES.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

The New Phase of the Treasury Question

The Legality of the Appropriation Ordinance to be Tested.

Application for an Injunction to Restrain the Collection of the City Taxes for 1870.

The public are already familiar with the legislation had by Councils, early in the present year, to compel the City Treasurer to deposit the "unexpended balance" in his hands, to the credit of the city, on interest, for the benefit of the taxpayers. They are also familiar with the course pursued by the Treasurer, in resisting this legislation. The question having been carried into the Court, and several weeks having elapsed without any decision being rendered, a new course of action has been determined upon.

The legality of the ordinance making appropriations for the current year, and levying a tax to meet the same, has been questioned ever since its passage, on the ground that the bill did not receive—the sanction of three-fourths of the members present in the Common branch, which was necessary to suspend the rule requiring all ordinances for the appropriation of money to be read on three different days. The ordinance was offered on the 31st of January, and passed finally on that day—the vote in the Common Council, on the call for the yeas and nays, standing—yeas, 39; nays, 23.

The City Treasurer has given the requisite notice, under the ordinance, for the payment of the taxes to him. A number of the taxpayers have determined to resist the collection, on the grounds already stated, and for the additional reason that the councils have no power to collect taxes to pay current expenses, while there is a sum sufficient for the purpose lying unexpended in the city treasury. It is alleged, as appears from the statement of the City Controller, that on the 31st of January last, there were $427,268 80, subject to the control of the Finance Committee, which, with the amounts derivable from water rents, market rents, and like sources was more than sufficient to meet all the necessary expenses for the current year, without resorting to direct taxation.

THE BILL IN EQUITY.

With a view, therefore, to determine the above questions, a bill in equity has been prepared by John Barton, Esq., member of the Common Council from the Twentieth ward, which will be presented in the District Court, before Judge Kirkpatrick, to-day. The questions involved are of the utmost importance, and the nature of the proceedings is such as will demand prompt action and a speedy judgment. The facts are fully set forth in the bill of complaint, which we print below:

In the District Court of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, sitting in Equity.

John Barton, in his own right as a member of the Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh, and on behalf of all citizens and tax payers of the city of Pittsburgh, who may join him therein, Plaintiff, vs. The City of Pittsburgh; A. J Cochran, Treasurer of said city; and James McMurdy, Mayor of said city, and John Bergner, Chief Commissioner of Highways, Defendants.

Your orator complains and says:

1. That he is a resident, a taxpayer, and freeholder in the said city of Pittsburgh, and a member of the Common Council of said city, for the year 1870, representing the Twentieth ward of said city.

2. That the city of Pittsburgh is a municipal corporation, duly created by the power and authority from an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 18th day of March, 1816, and from various supplements thereto, and particularly the supplement of the 6th of April, 1867, commonly called the Consolidation Act. That A. J Cochran is the Treasurer of said city, duly elected and qualified, and acting as such. That said Wm. Phillips, James M. McEwen, A. M. Brown, J. B. Murray, Frank Bilkseli, Matthew Edwards, A. D. Gross, E. P. Jones, Edward Moore, Isaac Ayres, H. W. Ansley, Chas. W. Batchelor, S. Cameron, S. Reynier, H. W. Carroll, H. Negley, H. W. Oliver, Jr., B. Preston, James Verner, Joseph Lang and W. A. Tomlinson, compose the Finance Committee for said city for the present year, and are now acting as such.

3. That the sum of $1,500,000 is the amount of taxation therefor, which said sum is estimated at one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars; also, a business tax estimated to amount to two hundred thousand dollars, and requiring the same to be paid to him as his office in the city of Pittsburgh.

4. That if the same is so paid on or before the 1st day of August, A. D., 1870, an abatement of five per cent. will be made; and if paid between the 1st day of August and the 15th day of September, an abatement of two per cent. will be allowed; and if paid between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of November, an addition of five per cent. will be made; and that the whole of the City Treasurer's warrant will issue to a collector, together with five per cent. for collection. Also your orator avers and believes that the said A. J. Cochran, as Treasurer of said city, is about to enforce the collection of said tax from your orator and the other tax-payers of said city.

4. That the Select Council of said Pittsburgh and said A. J. Cochran, in assuming and undertaking to collect said taxes, are illegal, and without authority of law.

5. That said Finance Committee and Treasurer and Select Council, and certain of the members thereof, have not, and cannot legally be authorized to lev , assess and collect said taxes by virtue of said alleged ordinance of said city, entitled "An ordinance making appropriations for the year 1870," alleged to have been passed by the Councils of said city, on the 31st day of January, 1870—a copy of which said alleged ordinance is ready to be produced as a part of this bill.

6. Your orator charges that said alleged ordinance is null and void, and is of no legal binding form or effect; for the following reasons, to wit:

The said city of Pittsburgh has power to assess, levy and collect such taxes or sums of money as may be required to pay the necessary expenses of administering the city government, by the Councils of said city, and &c., which are reconstituted and estimated in said alleged ordinance for the year 1870, at $600,700. The estimated amount of receipts are therein stated at the sum of $455,781, from sources other than that of direct taxation. That on said 31st day of January, A. D. 1870, there was in the Treasury of said city the sum of $468,268 80, and in the hands of Ira H. McVay & Co., Bankers in said city, the sum of $1,000 of the funds of said city; making at that date, a total sum of $469,268 80, which the said committee and City Councils, the sum of $452,268 80, which with said sum of $815,797, was more than sufficient to meet and pay all the necessary expenses and liabilities of said city for the current year, as set forth and estimated in the alleged ordinance aforesaid, without resorting to the said ruinous taxation and additional sum of $384,000.

Your orator denies the power of the Councils of said city to assess, levy and collect taxes to pay current expenses of said city while there is a sufficient sum for that purpose unexpended lying in the City Treasury.

And charges that the said City Councils before undertaking to pass said ordinance of January 31, 1870, ought to have appropriated and to have taken with the account said sum of $452,268 80.

7. Your orator further alleges and says that said alleged ordinance of January 31, 1870, was never finally passed or legally enacted into a law by the said City Councils of said city.

That the chapter of said city, the said act of Assembly of April 6, 1867, section 27, above referred to, among other things provides as follows, to wit:

"All ordinances for the appropriation of money, and all resolutions or votes to enter into any contract whereby the Corporation may become liable for the payment of money; and all final settlements with any officer of department shall be fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless two-thirds of the Council in which the same may be pending shall dispense with the second, and not require for their passage or adoption the concurrence of a majority of the members present, and also of such number of affirmative votes as shall be equal to two-fifths of the whole number of members elected on a vote recorded by yeas and nays."

That the said illegal ordinance aforesaid was not read in either branch of said City Councils on *three different days*, and the same was not passed by three-fourths of the members present at the time of its alleged passage, and the rules were not suspended by the vote of three-fourths of the members present.

8. The history of the action of Councils on said illegal ordinance is as follows, to-wit:

The same was first offered and reported by Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in Select Council, on the 31st day of January, 1870, and the same was read three times and passed; and brought into the Common Council on the same day, and was then and there read by the President of the Common Council; together with the action of the Select Council thereon. The President then stated the question would be a motion to concur with the Select Council in your orator then objected to such concurrence and offered an amendment to the 18th Section thereof, but the President ruled said amendment out of order, and held that the only motion in order was to concur with the Select Council. Mr. McCandless then appealed from said decision of the Chair; and on a vote being taken thereon, the decision of the Chair was sustained by a majority of said Council; when your orator called for the yeas and nays on the question of concurrence, which call was sustained and the yeas and nays duly recorded on the journal of said Council by the clerk, and resulted as follows, to-wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Arthurs, Albeltz, Batchelor, Beymer, Black, Bradley, Cameron Carroll, Coregan, Dunn, Dierolf, Edwards, Fehl, Fleming, John H. Fleming, John; Hare, Jahn, Jones, Kohne, Lang, Leonard, Mattern, Meyer, Mills, Monaghan, Negley, Neeb, Oliver, Oliver H. W., Jr.; Oliver H. W., Sr.; Pender, Preston, Rhan, Shuler townships, Smallman, Snodgrass, Verner and Tomlinson, President—39.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Beckman, Booth, Caskey, Cushmans, Diamond, Baxon, Fulton, Fersor, Gazzam, Lyons, Mitchell, Moore, Mountain, Bradley, McGann, McKelvy, Schneider, Schneider, Seibers, Selferth, Smith and Wilson—23.

The President then declared that the ordinance was concurred in, and finally passed. Mr. McCandless raised the question that the final passage of the ordinance on the same day required three-fourths of the members present, and as the vote taken did not show three-fourths in the opposite, the ordinance had only passed on second reading, but the Chair again ruled that the ordinance had finally passed, and with the assent of the Select Council signed the certificate of the final passage of the ordinance.

That the whole number of the members of said Common Council are sixty-six, the members present at said meeting on the 31st of January, A. D. 1870, was sixty-two; that the number necessary to suspend the rule and pass the same on that day was forty-seven.

That the said ordinance, assembly aforesaid of April 6, 1868, section 27, among the things provides, "That no ordinance shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title," the said alleged ordinance of January 31, 1870, is entitled:

"An Ordinance making Appropriations for the year 1870."

That from the title thereof it does not purport to be an ordinance for the assessment, levying and collecting of taxes.

The first section of the same is confined to the appropriations; but the second section of the same provides for the assessment and levying of taxes, and for this reason your orator avers that said alleged ordinance is null and void.

9. Your orator alleges and says, that the action of the President of said Common Council, and of the members of said Common Council, was illegal and in violation of the laws incorporating said city; and a wrong done to the rights of your orator as a tax payer, and to the majority of said Common Council; to the compliments of your orator, the citizens and tax payers of the Twentieth ward of said city, and to all the citizens and tax payers of said city of Pittsburgh.

Your orator, therefore needs equitable relief, and prays:

First. That a decree may be made by this Honorable Court, declaring the said alleged ordinance of said city of Pittsburgh, passed January 31st, 1870, entitled "An Ordinance making appropriations for the year 1870," null and void, illegal, and of no binding force or effect.

Second. That an injunction may be granted restraining and enjoining the city of Pittsburg, the Finance Committee of said city, A. J. Cochran, the Treasurer of said city, and all other persons, from collecting or endeavoring to enforce the collection of the taxes so illegally assessed upon your orator and the taxpayers and property holders in said city.

Third. That an injunction may be granted enjoining and restraining the said defendants from applying the money of said city to the payment of any of the objects of appropriation enumerated and set forth in said alleged ordinance.

Fourth. And that in the meantime, and until the coming in of an answer, a preliminary injunction may be granted, &c.

Fifth. That your orator and all other citizens and taxpayers in said city may have such other and further remedy and relief in the premises as to right and justice may appertain.

JOHN BARTON, Plaintiff.

JOHN BARTON, Solicitor for plaintiff.

Allegheny County, ss:

Before me came John Barton, plaintiff, above named, who being duly sworn doth depose and say that the foregoing bill of complaint is true in substance and in fact.

JOHN BARTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of July, A. D. 1870.

JACOB H. WALTER, Pro.

A SUPPLEMENTARY BILL.

We understand that Hon. Thomas Mellon will file a supplementary bill, in which he will take still more advanced grounds in regard to this question. We are advised, however, as to the points which his complaint will cover. He will appear as counsel in the case, he will also be counsel for the Finance committee. It is claimed that the facts set forth in the bill will not be denied, and that a preliminary injunction will undoubtedly be granted. Further developments will be looked for with great interest.

THIRD AVENUE HOMICIDE.

Another Statement About the Matter—Carrie Jones Prefers a Charge of Assault and Battery Against John Nicholson, and Makes a Statement.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL will probably remember the mysterious death of Patrick Collins, which occurred on the night of the 9th of May last at a drinking saloon, No. 81 Third avenue. Collins, it will be remembered, was found dead at the foot of the stairs in the rear of the saloon with marks of violence upon his person, and the cause of his death was never known, although it is the opinion of almost every one that he had been murdered.

When the trial came on (the 25th of last month) Carrie Jones, the woman who was in the room at the head of the stairs and who was supposed to know all about the matter, gave no testimony calculated to throw light upon the matter, and both she and Nicholson were released from jail.

On Friday evening last Carrie was arrested and placed in the lock-up in an intoxicated condition, and was visited in her cell by a reporter. While in the lock-up she claimed that she had been arrested at the instance of Nicholson, and abused him in the most violent manner, saying that she had given all the money she had to get him out of the difficulty and by her testimony had saved him from a felon's doom. She stated that after her release from jail he had made the most profuse demonstrations of affection, but had subsequently abused her in a violent manner, and on Friday evening had driven her out on the street, where he caused her arrest. She expressed the deepest sorrow for the course she had taken at the trial, and said she had no one to blame but herself for conscience since the trial.

On Saturday morning Carrie was brought before the officers of Alderman McMasters, and made an information for assault and battery against Nicholson, reiterating the statements made above, and a warrant was issued. She was then discharged, after getting her in jail, left for Chicago.

BASE BALL.

Matches Played and to be Played.

The Oakland and Perseverance clubs played a match game on the Washington park, on the grounds of the Hazelwood club, near Grove Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, the game resulting in a very unsatisfactory manner. The score stood as follows: Oakland, 39; Perseverance, 38; but the latter club refused to abide by the decision of the umpire giving the thirty-ninth run to Fawcett, of the Oakland, and the game was considered a draw. It was then agreed to play again next Saturday—the winning club to be conceded both games, and to receive four balls. An exciting contest will transpire on that occasion, as both clubs are pretty evenly matched.

The Osceola and Alleghny clubs will play this afternoon, at the latter city, for the championship of Western Pennsylvania. Admission to the Park has been fixed at fifty-five cents. As this will doubtless be a close contest a large concourse of people will attend the game, should the weather prove fair.

The members of the Hazelwood club (Junior) met on Saturday evening and an election held for the purpose, among other things, of choosing a club nine to be paid by the defendant.

Conrad Snarf, who plead guilty to a charge of committing an assault and battery upon Maria Ruffer, was sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of ten dollars.

John Crabel, convicted of larceny, John R. Christy and Thomas Kane, were sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one year and four months in the Penitentiary, respectively.

Anthony Snyder was placed on trial for feloniously and lasciviously, on or about the 1st of May, carnally know Mary Ann Verner. The parties to this suit are both minors, and obtained some notoriety, a few months ago, from the fact that they had drawn up a written agreement to live together as husband and wife, before appropriating to their use, as they pay rent for, a house they longs to them. Correspondence may be addressed to Mr. Richard Snyder, Jr., Pittsburgh.

The Alleghny club is open to challenges. The Little Stockings will positively be here on the 20th.

About the latter part of the present month the Eclipse, of Louisville, will attempt to play the Alleghenys.

The Third Ward Club was beaten by the Osceola, on Saturday, Score 40 to 13.

The Atlantics and Coal City will play next Saturday, on the Union grounds.

The game between the first and second nines of the Alleghenys resulted in the following score: First, 27; second, 24.

Your correspondent's sentences, were defeated by the Bald Eagle, Juniors, on Saturday. Score, 20 to 34.

The Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, start on their Western tour on the 23d inst. On the 25th they have a tilt with the Alleghenys.

ALLEGED CRUEL TREATMENT.

A Wife and Two Children at the Poor Farm—The Husband in Jail.

Officer Samuel Hager, a police officer, yesterday made information before Mayor Brush charging William Purcell with the crime of assault and battery upon the person of his (Purcell's) wife. The woman was found in her house on Elke near Thirteenth street, on Sunday evening terribly beaten. A physician was called to see her, and an examination revealed the fact that she had been bruised in several places on the body. A couple of women were paid to sit up with her on Sunday night and yesterday, and Purcell, together with the two children removed to the City Farm. The husband was lodged in jail for a hearing next Monday. The assault is alleged to have been provoked by Purcell coming home on Saturday night and finding his wife drunk, but whether this is true or not we cannot say. The second count in Mr. Purcell's bill was inflicted by the heel of the husband's boot.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Saturday, July 9, 1870:

William A. Lee et ux. to David Hostetter, June 11, 1870; lot 25 by 150 feet on Wilkins avenue, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$12,000

Frederick Linderman to Frederick Werner, June 30, 1870; lot 32 by 100 feet in East Lane, City of Allegheny, with dwellings.....$4,000

Frederick Linderman to Levi B. Keiler, June 30, 1870; lot 46 by 100 feet in East Lane, City of Allegheny, with buildings.....$4,000

James McCormick to James Irwin, June 1, 1870; lot 2 in James Irwin's plan of lots, Allegheny county.....$1,200

Joseph A. Hammel to August Miller, April 1, 1870; lot 46 by 62 feet on Johns street, Second ward, Allegheny City.....$850

William Lawrence to Sebastian Hotz, June 30, 1870; lot No. 4 in James Woods' plan of subdivision of Webster's estate, Fifth ward, Allegheny.....$1,000

Benj. Patterson to Alex. Cook, April 1, 1870; lot 20 by 50 feet on Webster street, City of Allegheny.....$1,000

Thomas Mellon to John Hart, July 6, 1870; lot 25 by 100 feet on Rural avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

James Knox to Robert Woods, July 9, 1870, 11 acres, 3 roods and 7 perches in Kilbuck township, with buildings.....$4,000

M. B. Brown to R. and W. Hepplehaite, June 7, 1870; lot Nos. 121, 122 and 123 in Brown's plan of village of Mansfield, with buildings.....$2,600

J. and D. Mackey to Michael Ryan, February 6, 1870; 8 acres in Versailles township, with buildings.....$2,000

Michael Ryan to John Mackey, February 19, 1870; 48 acres in Versailles township, with buildings.....$2,600

Elizabeth F. Denny to William Aiker, June 30, 1870; lot 19 by 85 feet on Boundary street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$850

Elizabeth F. Denny to William Burke, Jr., lot 20 by 100 feet on Bedford avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

Heirs of E. Harding to Casper Blacksmith, June 7, 1870; lot No. 2 in Harding and Stockton's plan, Shaler township.....$350

Catharine Quinn to Mary Quinn, July 9, 1870; lot 21 by 69 feet on Rebecca street, and lot 20 by 148 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, with buildings.....$6,000

Frederick Lenlinger to George White et al., June 14, 1870; lots Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28 in B. and W. Kinsle's Forkpan, Chartiers township.....$1,400

Robert Shawhan to William Hughes, May 31, 1870; lot 18 by 95 feet on Neville street, borough of Birmingham, with buildings...$2,600

The Female Detective.

We mentioned yesterday that Emma Cautwell alias Given, otherwise the "female detective" charged before Alderman Herron with assault and battery, in arresting the boy Callahan, had been held to bail by the Alderman to answer at Court. True, he did require bail to the bell, but while the officer was away with her hunting the necessary bondsmen, she escaped. Next day the boy Callahan visited the Mayor's office and announced that she had bail. She stated that after escaping from the officer on Saturday she went to Port Perry, and on Sunday returned to East Liberty where she stopped over night and secured her bail. An officer accompanied her to the office of Alderman Herron, but failed to find the accused in that her bail was not good, and a commitment being made out against her she was lodged in jail.

TROTTING AT OAKLAND PARK.—We take great pleasure in announcing that one of the most interesting *Trotting Races* that has taken place in this city since the famous "Dexter and Magoozler" race, will come off at the above Park this afternoon at four o'clock promptly, between "Lady Lightfoot" and "Tom," of Philadelphia, and our own horse, "Honest Tom," and from the well known speed of these horses, fast time will be made. The Oakland cars leave the Court House every ten minutes and go direct to the Park.

THE WILKINSBURG INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Exceptions to the Report of the Commission.

We have already mentioned the application of a large proportion of the citizens of Wilkinsburg, Edgewood and vicinity, for the erection of an Independent School District; and also the fact that the Commissioners, appointed by the Court to examine into the matter, had made a unanimous report in favor of granting the application. This report was filed on the 2d inst, and confirmed *nisi*.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., counsel for remonstrants, on Saturday last filed the following exceptions to the confirmations of the report of the Commissioners:

1. That a majority of the citizens of Wilkinsburg township are opposed to the formation of an Independent School District within the territorial limits of said township.

2. That a large number of the inhabitants and taxpayers residing within the limits of the proposed district are opposed to the formation of the same.

3. That the same would be injurious to the educational interests and welfare of several districts in said township not embraced within the limits of said Independent District.

4. That the formation of said district would be inequitable and unjust to the tax-payers and residents of other portions of said Wilkinsburg township, in this: That the territory proposed to be formed into an Independent School district embraces the whole of the village of Wilkinsburg and the station of Edgewood, and what is embraced in Rice and Curling's plan of the village, thereby carving out from said township the most valuable and populous portion of the township for said Independent District, and thereby depriving the educational interests of the residents of the poorer and more sparsely peopled portions of the township of their proper and fair share, for reasons as are contained in the remonstrances filed herewith.

Exceptants pray the Court to refuse its assent to the report of the Commissioners in the foregoing case, and to dismiss the petition for said district, with costs.

The remonstrance is signed mainly by persons residing outside of the proposed district; and in addition to the reasons above set forth, alleges that the formation of the district would render the taxation burdensome. The remonstrance closes with the following rather remarkable language: We are opposed to Independent Districts because they open the door for sectional denominations to enter, and will place us in the same condition Cincinnati and New York are in by reason of Independent Districts."

The exceptions and the remonstrance were filed, and the matter will now be placed on the argument list, to be disposed of at a future day. A final decision will hardly be reached until September.

GESANG-VEREIN FROHSINN.

A Lively Demonstration on Sunday.

The well-known and popular Gesang-Verein Frohsinn Society had a very agreeable sort of a picnic at Gangwisch's grove, in the Eighteenth ward, having visited that place at the invitation of Mr. Gangwisch. A plentiful supply of wine and lager beer was furnished, and there were large numbers of the aristocratic Germans of the city present. Dancing were forty members of the German company (F) of the Duquesne Grays present.

Speeches were made, and a number of gentlemen, and during the afternoon the following German songs were sung:

Quartette, "Ich bin so ferne," "Im May," "Die Fordentlichen Leute," "Stille ruht die erde," "Lives abschied."

Considerable excitement was occasioned by the reading of the following telegraph dispatches:

At 1:10 P. M. a dispatch was read by Fritz Reiss of the Gazette, stating that war was declared between France, Germany and Spain; business had returned from Potsdam. The rise in excitement in Berlin; consols declined fifty per cent. The dispatch called on Captain Ingerf for reinforcements, and the citizens of the German company, Duquesne Grays, were called on for reinforcements, &c.

A second dispatch was read at 4:40, announcing that Napoleon and Bismarck had declined the service of the Enquenelle Zouaves, with the remark they declined to serve. If they accepted he had 1 war, 2 cholera and 3 hard times to contend with. Enthusiasm for the German cause.

The following toasts were made: Captain Hager, Commander of the Seventh Army Corps; Mr. Schade, Brigadier General; L. Brecht, Commander of the Body Guard; Count Bismarck; R. Abel, commander of forty-first division; Fritz Reiss, Chief of the Telegraph of the Prussian army, in consequence of his great enthusiasm for war-vails in Berlin. One hundred thousand men had been ordered from Butler county. As battles news it was announced that Napoleon had declined five dollars a barrel.

Mr. Fritz Reiss made a number of speeches from the parties named in them.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Jury trials were resumed on Saturday morning.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Francis McLaughlin, two indictments, for assault and battery and resisting an officer, the jury found verdicts of not guilty, but directed the costs to be paid by the defendant.

Conrad Snarf, who plead guilty to a charge of committing an assault and battery upon Maria Ruffer, was sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of ten dollars.

John Crabel, convicted of larceny, John R. Christy and Thomas Kane, were sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one year and four months in the Penitentiary, respectively.

Anthony Snyder was placed on trial for feloniously and lasciviously, on or about the 1st of May, carnally know Mary Ann Verner. The parties to this suit are both minors, and obtained some notoriety, a few months ago, from the fact that they had drawn up a written agreement to live together as husband and wife, before appropriating to their use, as they pay rent for, a house they longs to them. Correspondence may be addressed to Mr. Richard Snyder, Jr., Pittsburgh.

The Alleghny club is open to challenges.

The Little Stockings will positively be here on the 20th.

About the latter part of the present month the Eclipse, of Louisville, will attempt to play the Alleghenys.

The Third Ward Club was beaten by the Osceola, on Saturday. Score 40 to 13.

The Atlantics and Coal City will play next Saturday, on the Union grounds.

The game between the first and second nines of the Alleghenys resulted in the following score: First, 27; second, 24.

Your correspondent's sentences, were defeated by the Bald Eagle, Juniors, on Saturday. Score, 20 to 34.

The Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, start on their Western tour on the 23d inst. On the 25th they have a tilt with the Alleghenys.

ALLEGED CRUEL TREATMENT.

A Wife and Two Children at the Poor Farm—The Husband in Jail.

Officer Samuel Hager, a police officer, yesterday made information before Mayor Brush charging William Purcell with the crime of assault and battery upon the person of his (Purcell's) wife. The woman was found in her house on Elke near Thirteenth street, on Sunday evening terribly beaten. A physician was called to see her, and an examination revealed the fact that she had been bruised in several places on the body. A couple of women were paid to sit up with her on Sunday night and yesterday, and Purcell, together with the two children removed to the City Farm. The husband was lodged in jail for a hearing next Monday. The assault is alleged to have been provoked by Purcell coming home on Saturday night and finding his wife drunk, but whether this is true or not we cannot say. The second count in Mr. Purcell's bill was inflicted by the heel of the husband's boot.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Saturday, July 9, 1870:

William A. Lee et ux. to David Hostetter, June 11, 1870; lot 25 by 150 feet on Wilkins avenue, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$12,000

Frederick Linderman to Frederick Werner, June 30, 1870; lot 32 by 100 feet in East Lane, City of Allegheny, with dwellings.....$4,000

Frederick Linderman to Levi B. Keiler, June 30, 1870; lot 46 by 100 feet in East Lane, City of Allegheny, with buildings.....$4,000

James McCormick to James Irwin, June 1, 1870; lot 2 in James Irwin's plan of lots, Allegheny county.....$1,200

Joseph A. Hammel to August Miller, April 1, 1870; lot 46 by 62 feet on Johns street, Second ward, Allegheny City.....$850

William Lawrence to Sebastian Hotz, June 30, 1870; lot No. 4 in James Woods' plan of subdivision of Webster's estate, Fifth ward, Allegheny.....$1,000